## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

MORE FIGHTING IN INDIA.

ENGLISH FUNDS FIRM.

THE REVULSION ON THE CONTINENT.

CONSOLS 911 #914 The Collins steamship Adriatic, Capt. West, which

aft Liverpool at about 2] on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived here at about 10 o'clock on Monday merning, the 21st.

The following is the specie list of the Adriatic: J & S. Lassign ... £1 150 M Mattison & Co. ... £180 Brewer & Caldwell ... 192 Gordon, Talbot & Co. ... 500 Wm Tyson... 1,800 G.H. Marsall & Co. ... 862 Total ... £4,501

The steamship Arabia arrived at Liverpool at 71 p. m. on the 6th, and the City of Washington at 81 . m., on the 8th inst.

The Adriatic was thrown open to the public for two lays, during her stay in the Mersey, and admiring crowde availed themselves of the opportunity of in specting the noble vessel. The Persia was moored in the immediate vicinity of the Adriatic, thus affording a favorable opportunity for contrasting the two cracks.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

On Saturday, the 5th inst, in London, the funds were firm, and prices elightly advanced. The suspension was announced of Mesers. Sewells & Neck, an old and respectable house, largely engaged in the trade with Norway. Their liabilities are estimated at about half a million sterling. Accounts from Hamburg continued gloomy, business being still quite suspended; and from Amsterdam it was reported that great heaviners prevailed there.

Monday, the 7th, was settling day in the English funds, and they exhibited continued firmness, the reduction of the rate of discount in Paris and the arrival of specie from New-York by the Arabia being the phief causes of the confidence which was exhibited.

Money on the Stock Exchange was in request on

Government securities at 7 per cent for short loans, and 81 @9 per cent to the January account. The suspension was announced of Mesers. Albert Pelly & Co. in the Norwegian trade, with engagements

amounting to £170,000; also of the firm of Krell & Coan in the German trade, with moderate liabilities. Telegraphic advices from Hamburg were received to the effe t that the Senate and Burghers had resolved to establish immediately a State discount bank, with a capital of 15.000,000 marks banco, and that public opinion was entirely favorable to the measure. Numerous additional failures were reported there, including the firm of Watty & Co., bankers.

W. B. Filler, merchant, London, was declared bank rupt. His liabilities are stated at £140,000.

On Tuesday, the 8th, The Times City article says that on the Stock Exchange loans on Government Securities were in demand at 6 per cent for short periods and 9 per cent till the payment of the dividends. the Bank the applications were still more numerous, but moderate in comparison with recent experience. In the open market there were signs of returning confi-

The suspensions of the day comprised Lichtenstein & Cc. of London, German merchants, liabilities about £80,000; Hadland & Co. of London, in the hester trade, with £40,000 liabilities; D. Convella & Co., Greek merchants, liabilities not serious. There were also five failures on the Stock Exchange connection with the settlement of the account; and it was announced that Baird & Co., Australian merchasts, would wind up under inspection, and that Dutill & Co. of Liverpool, were likely to pay in full.

Gold in large quantities was being sold to the Bank

The funds were firm throughout the day and Consols close at 914 2911 for money, and 924 2924 for account. After official bours they were strong at 91 @911 ex dividend, and 921 a 921 for the opening, cum div.

It having been shown that the good assets of the City of Gasgow Bank amounted to £5,107,142 against bilities amount to £4 455,249, it was resolved by the chareholders that the directors should take steps for a speedy resumption of the business of the bank.

It had been decided to wind up the Western Bank

The latest dispatches from Hamburg look rathe more encouraging. There was again a quotation in the discount market, the charge being 10 \$\psi\$ cent. The proposal for the issue of notes had been totally aban-

The failure of J. G. Adams, calico printer, Glasgow, ras appounced; liabilities about £120,000.

## INDIA.

A dispatch from Cagliari to the British Government es the arrival at Suez of the steamer Oriental (not the regular mail steamer), with Calcutta dates to Nov. 1—one week later. Two convoys of provisions had arrived safely at Lucknow, where Havelock was still surrounded by large numbers of the enemy, who were said to have 300 guns.

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There had been some severe fighting, and Gen.
Outram was reported to have been wounded.
Sir Colin Campbell and staff left Namwoor for Campore on the 28th of October, to which place the troops were being moved up as quickly as possible, and would proceed to the relief of Lucknow, when in

sufficient strength.

The arrival out of several additional troop-ships in

reported.

Lord Palmerston, in announcing this news to the House of Commons, said he feared it was but the echo of the last message relating to the convoy which had reached, not Lucknow, but Alumbagh.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

From The London Daily Nesse.

Mr. Labouchere cannot be congratulated on the appointment of Lord Mulgrave to the Government of Neva Scotia. To talk of especial fitness, of personal qualifications, of administrative abilities in this case is simply out of the question. It is impossible to assign any other reasons for the nomination than that Lord Mulgrave is within the magic circle which has, or is allowed to have, a preferential claim on all the patronage of the Crown, civil or military, high or low, good, bad or indifferent; that Lord Mulgrave a tastes in the House of Commons led him for some few years past to act as "cad" to the whipper-in of the Ministerial party, and that it now suite Lord Mulgrave's personal convenience to go abroad for a period of six years at the public cost. The appointment may not be a gross, offensive, or any very indecent job, for Lord Mulgrave is a popular sort of man in the House of Commons; and although whipping in seems scarcely a very elevated branch of Industry for the sen of a Marquis, Lord Mulgrave is understood so have done Mr. Hayter's bidding cheerfully and pleasantly in that subordinate poet. Nevertheless, the nomination is a job, illustrative at once of how hard a gripe a niteocracy has on our institutions, and how little all sense of moral responsibility in our rulers can prevail against its insatiable appetite.

on our institutions, and how little all sense of moral responsibility in our rulers can prevail against its insatiable appetite.

It was but a fortnight ago that one member of an aristocratic family left, on inheriting a great fortune, the Board of Admiralty. Immediately a member of another noble house was appointed thereto. And, as in the case of a new Bishop the Crown presents to the vacant benefice, so the ship vacated by the new Hoserable Lord of the Admiralty was instantly filled up by another Honorable Captain. The whole scheme of aristocratic government, like the stars above us, moves in its appointed and accustemed course, in acceptance with the great political laws of centripetal and centrifugal force. And so it will continue until, by a further Reform in Parliament, we show our rulers that there are more important political influences in this hingdom than those of the Pnippe's and Ponson-by's and their allies. In the present state of the representation, when the aristocracy inducence so large a number of seats in the House of Commons, when at the last general election they placed Lord Palmerston under such deep obligations by exercising their influence in bis tayor; and when, with the existing re-

stricted suffrage, there is so strong a tendency in places that ought to know better to prefer a lord simply because he is a lord Ministers cannot escape, even if they had any inclination to do so, from playing into the hands of the aristocracy in this way. Lord Palmerston's large majority on the dissolution has yet to be pair for; and the aristocracy has a rare crop of these appointments to gather in under the Palmerston regime.

paneloci, as the assessment of the Palmerston appointments to gather in under the Palmerston regime.

The extent to which the Palmerston Administration the became indebted to the aristocracy may be seen by this invasion of Colotial patronage. The Army has always been very much at their disposal, and how exclusively they are in possession of the Diplomatic Service is plain to all who will take the trouble to emisider that at Paris, at St. Petersburg, at Constantine-ple, at Berlin, at Washington—in short, at all our great missions, except Vienna—England is represented by Lords, and, with the single exception of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, not a man of note or mark an ong them. On the Navy, as we have seen, the aristocracy is gradually encroaching; and now, in the person of Lord Mulgrave, it assails the Colmies.

The present Government is more aristocratic in its constitution, combination and connections than any Ministry bitherto knows to this generation. Not only are a majority of the Cabinet Peers, but every member of it in the House of Commons, with the exception of Mr. Baines, is connected with one noble fa nily or other. It would be invidious to particularize where the facts are so notorious and their effects so palpable. For, of course, the tree bears its natural fruit, and as there never was a Government more aristocratic in its composition, so there never was one more any exercise in its appointments.

ble. Fcr, of course, the tree bears its natural fruit, and as there never was a Government more aristocratic in its emposition, so there never was one more aristocratic in its emposition, so there never was one more aristocratic in its emposition, so there never was one more aristocratic in its emposition. The principle of promotion into Colonal Government. This principle has at least one merit; it compels Colonial Ministers to make original appointments under some sense of moral responsibility. But Mr. Labouodese has in the present instance utterly diargarded Lord Grey's principle and practices; and, by his disregard of them, has of course inflicted in justice on those Governors of Colonies who received their appointments on the understanding that they were gracually to rise from one colony to another, as Sir Henry Barkly has risen from Guiana to Victoria, Sir W. Denison from Tesmanis to New South Wales, Sir Henry Ward from the Ionian Islands to Ceylon, and Mr. Higginson from one of the smaller West Indian Islands to the great Colony of Mauritius. Provided care be taken in the selection of Governors at first, this rule has many practical advantages. It prevents jobbing, such as we see in the instance before us; it has a tendency to rear and create a race of able and experienced governors, and so furnish the country with a class of men competent to direct the colonial fortunes of this empire; and it compensates such men for having devoted the best years of their life to the colonial service of their country. Such was the principle which had prevailed in the Colonial office under Lord Grey, under Sir J. Pakington, and under the Duke of Newcastle. But that rule, so sanctioned and practiced, Mr. Labouchere has been compelled, by the aristo-ratio obligations of the Cabinet to which he belongs, to abardon.

It cannot be said that Lord Mulgrave's appointment

It cannot be said that Lord Mulgrave's appointment to Nova-Scotia comes under the lowest category of the Colonial Government appointments; on the contrary, the colony of Nova Scotia is placed by the Colonial-Office itself in the "Rules and Regulations for her "Majesty's Colonial Service," issued in March, 1856, at the head of the second-class of Colonies which it enumerates, and in that class New-Branswick, Prince Edward's Island, Jamaica, and the Bahamas, are described as inferior to Nova Scotia. Why the principle of progression and advancement should not have been applied to Nova Scotia, on the removal of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant from Nova Scotia to Malta—as well as to Malta on the retirement of Sir W. Reid—no earthly reason can be assigned, except that a man of Lord Mulgrave's family, and position, and connection has a vested or birth right to erjoy advantages in enteriog on a career of Colonial Government which are very properly denied to less influential personages.

In both Houses of Parliament on Monday the 7th, a royal message was received from the Queen, recom-mending the bestowal of a persion of £1 000 a year upon Gen. Havelock, as a rignal mark of favor and approbation for his bri liant services in India.

approbation for his bri liant services in India.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, Lord Ellenborough brought for ward his movement for information in regard to the Arms act, and the restriction placed upon the press in India, and after some debate, is which Earl Granville defended the Government of India from the attacks of Lord Ellenborough, the mo-

India from the attacks of Lord Ellenborough, the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere announced that the Government had determined to give a fair trial to the scheme for procuring guano from the Kooria-Mooria Islands, and had sent a ship-of-war there for that purpose.

Lord Palmerston, upon further information, modified his statement that the two English engineers imprisoned at Naples had nothing to comptain of in their treatment, by stating that such was the case now, but that when they were first imprisoned their treatment was most digraceful. He said that as the men were accused of violating Nespolitan law, they would have to undergo a public trial, for which the means of defense would be afforded them.

The Bank of England Indemnity bill was debated and read a second time.

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On Tuesday, the 8th, the pension to Sir H. Havelock was agreed to in both Houses, after several ealo gistic speeches, and complaints by some members that the reward was not near large enough.

In the House of Commons a resolution was offered "that the unlimited liability of shareholders in joint "stock banks gives rise to a species of credit injurious "to the interests of the public, and that the present "law enforcing the adoption of this principle requires alteration." After some debate, in which Government concessed the resolution as being of too positive a

"to the interests of the public, and that the present "law enforcing the adoption of this principle requires "alteration." After some debate, in which Government opposed the resolution as being of too positive a rature, the motion was negatived.

The Bank Indemnity bill was ordered in Committee to be reported without amendment, and to be read a third time on the 9th inst.

The London Post (Ministerial) understands that if the debate on the Bank Charter Committee should not be adjourned, there would be notaing to prevent Parliament from rising for the holidays on the 14th December, as it was believed to be the intention of Ministers not to entertain any business beyond that before the House. When Parliament adjourned it would be till the period at which it usually meets.

A decision had been rendered in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which, in effect, will invalidate all marrisges by British subjects with a deceased wife's sister, not only in Britain, but in all foreign States.

One of the parties implicated in the recent rebbery in London of a trunk containing jeweiry, &c., belonging to Lady Ellesmere, had made a confession. The trunk was boldly taken from the top of a cab as it was passing alorg the streets, and its contents, valued at about £15,000, disposed of for a few pounds among receivers of stolen goods.

It is stated that Sir Gaspard le Marchant, at present Governor of Nova-Scotia, is to succeed Sir W. R. Reed as Governor of Malta, and that Lord Mulgrave is to be appointed Governor of Nova-Scotia.

The London Sunday Times says it is stated to be the intention of the Government to raise several regiments of Africans for service in India—the staff to be composed of non-commissioned officers of the West India Regiments.

The marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, is set down for the 25th of January.

The work of launching the Leviathan was progressing slowly but surely. She was moved a few feet forward every day. Operations were suspended on the Sth by a dense fog.

Among th

complete to the Irish Government for the assistance of the civil power to enable him to obtain the cattle he had bought.

Having failed in this by the adroit use on the other side of superior personal influence and official circum-locution, he applied to the American Consul at Dublie [Mr. James Arrott], who, on inquiry into Mr. Mailard's complaint, was sufficiently satisfied that he had been treated with great injustice and oppression as to justify the application (in his official capacity as Consul to the Irish Executive to obtain or rescue Mr. Maillard's property from the hands of the mob.

This application of the Consul was refused, as it is alleged, on the meet shallow ard insufficient pretexts. Mr. Maillard is therefore about to submit the history of this affair, together with the official cor espondence of the Consul with the Irish Government, to Congress, and to petition both houses for an official enquiry into the whole of the circumstances of this affair and such relief and protection as Congress may think him entitled te.

## FRANCE

From Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, Dec 3, 1857.

The domestic political chronicle of the week is somewhat less barren than usual. The most enlivening incident—the one that makes the most talk and causes the greatest shrugging of shoulders-is the reinstallation of the elder Dapin as Procureur-General in the Court of Cassation. It will be remembered that he held this important legal position under Louis Philippe, and under the Republic, till after the coup d'etat. He resigned when Louis No.

poleon issued the ce'ebrated decrees confinating large part and ordering the sale of the rest of the Orleans property. Conscience, honor, common de cercy, forbade the sound jurisconsult, the testamentary executor, the sometime confidential adviser and old personal friend of Louis Pailippe, to bold legal effice under the author of such decrees. Today this old politician fully accepts Louis Napoleon, and 30 000 annual france from his hands for he is made Senator at the same time as Procureur General.

French unfortunate females are said to be less degraded than those of their class in England or America, for, society here still granting them a certain degree of respect, they retain a certain degree of self-respect; in case of a final legal marrisge their past amours are overlooked. There is something analogous to this in the respective national consideration of politicians of easy virtue. And so M. Dapin is not so disgraced, nor is his conduct really so disgraceful, as if he were an Englishman and acted similarly. There are few of his brother Senators who have a right to cast the first stone at his venerable head. He and Louis Napoleon must have laughed in their sleeves, however, when he took his oath of fidelity in the Imperial presence, and probably indulged in a graver chuckle of self-gratulation at joining the confiden-tial friend of the Orleans family to his collection of faithful Senators, already enriched by the presence of Larochejaquelin, the historical representative of legitimacy, and of the Marquis Pastoret, ex-administrator of the estates of the Duke of Berdeaux.

Other distinguished members of opposition par-

ties are said to be on their way to the Tuileries.

Another incident of the week, not entirely disconnected from the Emperor's conciliating policy, is the abrogation of the decree of exile passed six years ago on Gen. Lamoricière. A passport to enter France, unqualified by any conditions, has been forwarded to the General. The occasion, but not the cause, of this measure of justice, is the recent death in Paris of a young son of Lamoricière.

The new Legislative Body met on Saturday. The only thing of the slightest interest in their doings thus far, has been the reading of letters from certain members. The extemporaneously famous Count Migeon sends word of his resignation, and of his inten-Migeon sends word of his resignation, and of his latention to present himself as candidate for reelection to the vacancy thus made. Whether he succeeds or not in this purpose, he is managing very well to gain the suffrages of public opinion. Carnot and Goudchaux write, briefly and with dignity, refusing to take the oath, and are consequently declared by President de Morny to have resigned their places. These resignations, and the death of Cavaignac, leave vacancies in three Paris districts to be filled These resignations, and the death of Cavaignac, leave vacancies in three Paris districts to be filled by reflection. The other liberal members from Paris took the oath, as also did Henon of Lyons; when he was elected in 1852 he refused.

The farce of legislative proceedings at the old Palais Bourbon has not occupied the attention of the Parisians nearly as much as a fearful tragedy which took place the other night at the other and of

which took place the other night at the other end of the town. A part of the old fort of Vincennes crumbled and fell, killing in its ruins eighteen of the crumbled and fell, alling in its ruins eighteen of the garrison. The feeble young Green leaves his customary diet of flapdoodle to find food in this horror for his morbid little patriotism, and triumphantly sets it in account against American steamboat explosions. What may be noticed respecting this sad affair, without provoking invidious comparisons, is an henorable national trait in the men who worked to remove the mass of ruins, from which they drew, headed the sinkteen corness three humised but liv. beside the eighteen corpses, three bruised but liv-ing soldiers. The Emperor sent them 600 francs as a reward for their untiring zeal in this humans labor; they immediately resolved to devote the money to the erection of a monument to their unfortunate comrades. I love to give to the characteristic spontaneity of this generous conduct a better motive than "French love for dramatic effect."

The Emperor and grand Court officials with their train of menials, hangers-on, &c., having returned to town, the Tuileries and the season are open. Tae town is filling up. Dressmakers, ball-furnishers and theatrical managers are busy. But as yet we have no grand ball at Court or elsewhere, and no very cond news, play or opera.

good news, play or opera.

It is proper of course to begin all remarks upon the opera with that famous pièce de résistance, Meyerbeer's "Africaine." The last time I spoke of it, music and libretto were in the bands of the municipal of the munic ager. Now, they say that the "Africaine" properly so called has passed from existence. Its representation has been retarded for years by the death of seprani; but now, should Providence vouchsafe to men of this generation a satisfactory soprano, can it be further expected that she will color herself black, as young Green does his blonde hair, to sing "L'Afas young Green does his blonde hair, to sing "Dairiesaine" in character? The question is a grave one. Meyerbeer and Scribe have solved it by turning the heroine blackamoor white, changing the music and librette, which now, it is said, bear the

title of Vasco de Gama. Meantime, the Magicienne, a grand opera and spectacle, music by Halévy, of the Wandering Jew, and words by Scribe, or, as some say, words left by Casimir Delavigne and reëdited by Scribe, is in course of preparation.

At the Italian Opera last Saturday evening, there was a full house to hear and see an American debutante, Mrs. Cora Wilhorst, as Norins in Don Paquale. Mille., Mme. or Madame la Countesse, Cora Wilhorst, as the lady is variously styled by journalists here, was well received by the audience and is well spoken of by the critics of the musical feuilletops. One of them writes: "She is a very little "woman who has obtained a very great success" but how little she is!" The "very great success" "but how little she is!" The "very great success" is an evident exaggeration—of style. A gentleman of my acquaintance, however, who is a competent judge in matters musical, and, not being a newspaper writer, expresses his opinion simply, assures me that our countryweman may take creditable rank that our countryweman may take the second class. among European prime donne of the second class. Another New-Yorker, Madame Guerrabells, deanother New-Torker, Madame Guerrabells, de-lighted the burghers of Ghent last week by her singing at a grand concert there. The grand cava-tine from Rossini's Semiramide and Verdi's Trova-tore were followed by the enthusiastic application tore were followed by the enthusiastic applicate of the large auditory. A critic in La France Musicale styles Madame Guerrabella's voice a "superb soprano." This lady, who has rejected several proffered engagements from Italian impresarii, will probably appear at the Grand Opera here before the close of the season.

close of the season.

Speaking of the season and American beauties, a gossiping chronicler of one of the Parisian papers has invented, as the belle of the Winter balls, an American lady of fabulous wealth, and marvelous, not to say monstrous, personal charms. In the absurd description of this female phenomenon, is one satirical trait that has none the less merit for not being interestical trait that has none the less merit for not being cal trait that has none the less merit for not being intended as such by the writer. To convey a fitting idea of the wealth and style of expense, he tells us her purchases of costly dry goods are so large that the shopksepers all suppose she is the agent for some large house in New-York. Another chronicler of social items has invented a Hanoverian lady as young, rich and beautiful as the American of the rival print. Still others along to the as yet recent rival print. Still others elevate to the as yet vacant post of belle of the season and nine days' wonder of society, the discarded wife of Omer Pasha. What society, the discarded wife of Omer Pasha. What is certain is, that a young, beautiful lady, who was the first wife of Omer Pasha, has very properly become disgusted with the manners of that ungentlemanly Turk, and is now in Paris. But she can, in no case, have the vogue of admiration that will be the lot of either of her rich rivals, should their existence of that of their carrivals, should their existence. the lot of either of her rich rivals, should their existence, or that of their money, be proved. For, in spite of the pleasant charges of exclusive devotion to mammen, so constantly brought against us by the weakly writers in Parisian prints, their own avowals and a thousand other patent proofs are at hand to show that the money god has nowhere more respectful worshipment than in France. Among these

to show that the money gcd has nowhere more respectful worshipers than in France. Among these proofs might be eited the constant outery against the exaggerated desire of money-making, which is sounded by journalists, pamphleteers and playwrights—all of whom are eager to sell their writings at the highest market price. In the midst of this concert of cant against money Emile Girardin, with characteristic independence, has come out in defense of money and money-making. Not in a series of crisp crackling newspaper articles, nor in a brochure bristling with bold propositions maintained by ahort sharp sentences and ready shill of logical fence, but in a comedy entitled the "Fille du Millionaire." The piece is printed but not published. It is a daring act for an untried hand,

whatever his ability in other departments of literature, to venture alone on the French stage with his first play. But Girardin is too acute to have written an utterly had comedy, and if he can once get it performed in spite of jealouses from without or real inherent imperfections, and the difficulty of finding an actress equal to the principal part, curiosity alone will insure it a considerable success.

Young Alexandre Dumas has completed his new play. Although he has been very gradually ground.

will insure it a considerable success.

Young Alexandre Dumas has completed his new play. Although he has been, very gradually, growing more decent and dull ever since his great triumph with the unfortunate female of the Camelias, it would appear from the title of his last production, Le Fils Naturel, that he still clings to illegitimacy and uncleanness. As yet nothing more than the title is published. Let alone the moral sentiment or general literary ment of the piece, the fame of the author, his skill as a mere playwright and the vivacity of his dialogue, will insure it a favorable reception.

A pleasant, proper, artificial, versified little comedy has been amusing the audiences of the Français for a few nights, but the resumption of La Franchion, the best comedy of the year, brings larger receipts. La Franchion is the best comedy of the year, but Octave Feuillete Dalila, which, in translation, was so unceremoniously condemned last Winter in New-York, has had the longest run, having been represented seme one hundred and thirty times.

To change the subject, many of your readers may know that a rearly complete, probably the most complete, collection of American coins, medals and paper money in existence, has been made by Alexandre Vattemare in the course of the last ten years. He destines this collection for the American Library, which thanks to his efforts and the liberality of the

He destines this collection for the American Library, which, thanks to his efforts and the liberality of the which, thanks to his efforts and the liberality of the Municipality of Paris, is now installed in handsome rooms at the Hotel de Ville. He is now at work upon a descriptive and historical catalogue of the 241 coins, the 110 medals and the numerous specimens of paper money, of ante and post Revolutionary dates, which compose this numismatic museum. The catalogue itself promising to be a curious and valuable historic document, some American gentlemen here are desirous that it should be printed. I have thought, with them, to do a favor to our colhave thought, with them, to do a favor to our col-lectors and historical students at home, by adver-tising them of these facts. Mr. Vattemare, as I need not say to those who know him, will gladly give a copy of his MS to the printer.

Another reduction of I per cent in the rate of dis-count of the Bark of France hal taken place. The rates now stand at 6, 7 and 8 per cent for bills having respectively not more than 30, 60 and 90 days to run. It is asserted that France intends strictly to avoid any It is asserted that France intends strictly to avoid any interference in the Hostein dispute, which she is willing to consider as merely federal and confined to Germany, if the Germans themselves treat it in that way. The tweating in of the new members of the Legislative Body having been completed, the Chambers were prorogued until the 18 h of January.

The Imperial exequatur had been granted to Mr. Spercer as United States Consulat Paris.

There was some talk of bringing forward M. Peyret, the editor of the suspended paper the Presse, as one of the rew candidates to represent Paris in the Corps Legislatif.

A dispatch from Paris of the 8th inst. states that the position of the Bank of France continued to im-prove. During the last three days the reserve had reached the amount of 230,000,000 france. The Funds closed at 66f. for Money, and 66.15 for Account.

#### THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The completion of the lines of the Mediterranean Telegraph Company had been effected by the successful laying of the cable between Malta and Corfu.

#### SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of The London Post says the difficulties between Spain and Mexico were again assuming a more pacific aspect; and the Paris correspondent of The Times says that Lord Howden would leave that city on the 10th for Madrid, with hopes of bringing the Mexican question to a point of negotiation, if not to an issue of peace. The same letter says that the anticipations respecting the approaching dissolution of the Spanish Cortes seem likely to be fulfilled.

#### RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg affirm that the reduction in the Russian army will include 3,000 officers and 200,000 men. This reduction will merely put the army on the normal peace standard of 1852.

## TURKEY.

It is said that a telegraphic dispatch had reached Constantinople to the effect that the Divans, modify-ing their decision in favor of the union of the Princi-paittee, had resolved that they would give up that idea if the Congress of Paris refused to grant a for-sion prince.

eign prince.

The Turkish Government is said to have interdicted

the publication of the proceedings of the Divans of the Principalities.

The Parls Moniteur announces that the commission of the Four Powers signed, on the 5th inst., at Con-s'antinople, the final act of the rectification of the Russian frontier in Asia.

## AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail, with Melbourne dates to the 15th of October, had reached England, but there is no news of interest additional to that already telegraphed. The morey market at Melbourne continued very stringent. The intelligence from the various gold fields was geterally of a favorable character, and the supply of the precious metal at the ports was kept up. In articles of import the markets had undergone no material change, except for tea and sugar, both of which were higher.

## THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857-2 p. m. Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co. report BREAD-TUFFS du'l, and few or no transactions in any article.

TALLOW quiet. Corron market slow, and prices must be quoted |d. It lower since Friday on general runs of American, and 3-16d on Uplands. Sales to-day, 3,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export.

London, Wednesday neon.

Consols, 914 @924 for money; 914 @914 for account ex dividend.

The Liverpool Agent of the Associated Press says, in refer

ence to the above:

"This Corsol statement is as telegraphed from London, but
I suspect 913 should read 915"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## The Markets.

COTION—The market is again very dull, the sales of the three days amounting to only 9,000 bales, of which some 2,000 were taken on speculation. Prices are rather easier, but not sufficiently so to alter the quotations advised per Canada At Manches'er the depression continues unabated and prices still feed downward.

atil tend downward.

BREADSTEFFS—Meeers. Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour dull and neglected at a decline of 6d. 21/ 4 bbi; Western Canal 23/22/6; Phisadelphia and Baltimore 214; Ohio 26/ Wheat in very limited demand at irregular rates generally the turn in favor of huyers; Red 5/1027; White 6/127/9. Indian Cern dull at previous quotations; Mixed and Yellow 34/2 34/6; White 57/2/39/. Meeers. Richardson Brothers call Cern ceffed lower.

34 6: White 37/6/39/. Meerrs. Richardson Brothers call Corn Prof 1810 No. — Nothing doing in Beef, Pork or Bach, except in the merest retail, at late prices. Lard—a total absence of inquiry some "Sweet" sold at 52/. Tallow quiet at 50/@ 51/. but difficult to find buyers at these figures. PRODUCE — Ashes quiet; small sales of Pots at 33/. Rostn dull at 4/ for Common. Sugar firm, and in steady demand. Coffee quiet. Rice in innited request. Linesed Oil selling at 31/. Quercitron Bark unchanged; Philadelphis, 9/; Baitimore, 7/.

LONDON MARKETS .- At Mark lane on the 7th the LONDON MARKETS.—At Mark lane on the 7th the community was all land and English Wheley are way 2, 287, and Foreign 1/22/ \$\psi\$ quarter. Eugans firm for superior, but dull and estler for inferior. The dull and drooping Corpus quiet; Ceylen rather chesper face quiet Tallow quiet but strady, beetch Fig Inon steady at \$2 Saltyrete firm; fair butiness. Linesed Out. 29. Some sales of law Woods were made at a decline on East India of 122d from the last London rates, or 21d below the last Luverpool rates; most of the Foreign low Woods were withdrawn.

Amenican Security:

rates, or i 31d below the last Liverpool rates; most of the Foreign low Wools were withdrawn.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—American Securities were
steady but firm. The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares,
19'419 dis.; Michigan Centrals of '80, 18; New-Fork Central
shares, 73; Erie shares, 18; Erie 5d Mortgage, 692775; Erie
sinking fand, 45; Fennsylvania Central 3d Mortgage, 89276;

Bichardson, Spence & Co. V. Circular.

Per Adviatic ]

Stree Priday a better feeling has provailed in the Money market and the Continental difficulties appear to have reached

market and the Continents dimonites appear to make reached their hight.

In BREADSTOFFS there has been little business dyns, and at Mark lane yesterday Wheat declined 2/ 33/ 37 quartes on English, and 1/32/ on Foreign; the reports of Country markets, telegraphed to-day, show a similar reduction.

At our market to day there was a fair attendance of millers and dealers but they showed little disposition to buy, and the make made were very small at irregular rates, generally the turns lower than on Friday. Flout. Exceedingly slow and neglected, at a reduction of 6d. 31/ 7 bbl. Instan Coun, duly at our last

stions. We quote Whear, Red, 5/1047/; White, 6/80 P 70 B. Flove-Philadelphie and Sattmore, 25/: Extre 5, 25/: Western, 25/6216 P bbl. Bullaw Cons-Mixed Yellow, 8/924/6 White, 37/629/9 P 400 B. LEF, FORK AND BACON-Nothing doing except in the merest

BEEF, FORK AND BACON—NOTAING NOW.

Fall, at lade prices.

Lado—There is still a total absence of inquiry; a parcel of favoret? was soid peated by a total absence of inquiry; a parcel of tweet? was soid peated by a more ment, advanced in London on Friday absence on 1/dl/6 % cwt. but since then the cast 21/6 January to March, and \*2 March only, for P. Y. C. dere there is little doing: 50/281/i a saked for Butchers' Association, but it is most difficult to find buyers.

Ross is fault; 4/ taken for common.

Bars is without alteration, Philadelphia selling at 9/ and Bal

Lovinsian.—No transactions have taken year from the control of new arrived.

Orton—The demand continues to be very limited; and as orton—The demand continues to be very limited; and as chief portion of the fresh arrivals of Cotton is put on the ket as fast as landed prices are barely supported, although decline scarcely amounts to a quotation of Machineter to business has been very duit the slight revival of last weeking quite subsided. "Midding" Orieons, 64d.; Mobile, 64d.;

#### MURDER BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

One of the most extraordinary bomicides, even of this sanguinary age, is that recently committed by the Rev. Daniel Downey, Catholic priest at Staunton, Va., on the body of William Mullens, also a Catholio resident of that place. The Richmond Dispatch has the following account of this sad tragedy:

THE STAUNTON HOMICIDE.

STAUNTON VA, Dec. 14 1857.

You have slready announced the fact that Dr. Daniel Downey has been arrested and committed to the Staunton Jail on the charge of shooting and killing William Mullens last Saturday night. Dr. Downey is the resident Minister of the Catholic Church in this place, and os such is the spiritual counselor of the Irish laborers employed on the railroad and other public works of this section of courtry. I understand that in times past he has readered valuable service to the officers of the law in putting down those occasional riots indulged in by the laborers already alluded to, and that but for his exertions at one time a wast amount of property in this neighborhood might have been destroyed and many valuable lives scarificed. Intelligent, liberal and sociable, he has made many warm friends here, who deeply lament the unfortunate position be is now in. THE STAUNTON HOMICIDE.

friends here, who deeply lament the unfortunate position be is now in.

William Mullens was an Irishman by birfh, and a
stonecutter by trade. He is said to have been a steady,
industrious man, and, as far as I can learn, was respected by those who knew him.

As yet, no facts have been elicited to show the circumstances under which the killing was done, other
than the statement made by Downey on Sunday, that
he did the deed in self defense. Of course, there are
thousards of rumors shoat, and almost every man
has his own version of the affair. Since my arrival
here I have talked with the friends and enemies of
both parties, and from all I have been enabled to
gather I think the following statement will prove as
nigh correct as any other that will be made, until the
now exsited public mind is quieted and a legal investigation had.

getion had.

Some years past an Irish orphan girl named Margaret Leigh, came to this town, and was employed as a servant by Mr. George A. Armantrout, the jailor. Attentive, industrious and modest, Mr. A. thought very highly of her, and epoke of her good qualities to his neighbors. Twelve or eighteen months since Miss Leigh became acquainted with Mullens, and doubtless being pleased with his appearance, accepted him as a suiter, and was regularly visited by him up to the time of his death. of his death.

About the first of October past, Dr. Downey, who

About the first of October past, Dr. Downey, who had purchased a house on Augusta street, opposite the Catholic Church, and refitted it for his own use, needed a house-keeper, and knowing the character that Miss Leigh bore engaged her services, with the consent of Mr. Armantrout. Some short time after this, a friend of Dr. D. hinted to him that Miss Leigh was on intimate terms with Mr. Mullens, whereupon the doctor denounced the insinuations in unmeasured terms, declaring that the young lady was entirely virtuous, and had always borne an unexceptiorable character. A few days after this occurrence, the same intimation was made to D. relative to the girl, coupled with the ascertion that she was enceute. Feering that something was wrong, Downey, on returning home, questioned Miss Leigh as to the foundation for the rumors he had been seduced by Mullens under the soleum promise of marriage, and that she expected to be a mother in the course of three mouths. Hoping to be able to save the young lady from shame, Downey sought Mullens, apprised nim of her situation, and urged him to marry her. This Mullens promised to do, but continued to postpone the event day after day, until Wedneeday last, when Miss Leigh, receiving an intimation that he was about to desert her, secured the services of lawyers Harman and Bell to bring a suit against him for "breach of marriage contract," the initiatory steps to which were promptly taken.

Notwithstancing the fact that legal action had been commenced, Dr. Downey again sought Mullens, and urged him to comply with his engagement to Miss

Notwithstancing the fact that legal action had been commenced, Dr. Downey again sought Muliens, and urged him to comply with his ergagement to Miss Leigh, and thus save her from shame and infamy. Muliens again promised to do so. On Saturday morning last, Downey sent into the country for Mrs. Rose A. Crickard, a member of his congregation, and had her brought to his house, in order that he might get Muliens there and have the marriage rites performed. That evening, a short time after tea, the Doctor dispatched Michael McAlear in search of Mullens, to invite him to his house. McAlear found Mullens at Thomas Honihan's; and, on delivering the Doctor's message, Mike agreed to go, getting Honihan to accompacy them. The trio reached the Doctor's house, and found Downey, Mrs. Crickard, Miss Leigh, and Miss Le's nephew, nine years of age, sitting in the parlor, in conversation. Downey soon after invited Mullens into his bed-chamber, adjoining the Miss L.'s nephew, nine years of age, sitting in the parlor, in conversation. Downey soon after invited Mullens into his bed-chamber, adjoining the parlor, where the two conversed together several minutes, but not in tones sufficiently distinct to be heard by those in the adjoining room. Downey was next seen to return to the sitting-room, go to his book-case, take out something, which his visitors supposed to be a book, return to his chamber, and in a short time thereafter Houltan heard some one propound the question, "Will you marry the gi 1?" Mullen's reply was: "I am willing "to go before a magistrate and make a clean confession." What followed, the witnesses could not say, but in a thort time he heard the report of a pistol or gun. McA. and H. extered the chamber immediately after the report, and eaw Mullens in a reclaining position en the floor. As soon as M. saw them, he reached out his hand to McA, but did not speak. Miklesr and Hesihan dragged Mullen out of the chamber, through the sitting room and passage, into the street,

after the report, and saw Maliens in a rectaining position on the floor. As soon as M. saw them, he reached
out his hand to McA, but did not speak. M. Alear
and Henihan dragged Mullen out of the chamber,
through the sitting room and passage, into the street,
and placed him on the sidewalk, where he was afterward fourd. As soon as the officers arrived, they entered Downey's house by the back way, traced the
blood into his chamber, and, on searching a press in
that room, discovered one of Coit's five-shooters, three
of the chambers of which had been discharged, but
two were loaded. There were then but two persons
in the house—Downey and Mrs. Crickard. Downey
was lying on the floor in the front room, apparently in
a profound slumber—the result, in the opinion of the
physicians in attendance, of thorough intoxication.

Soon after these discoveries, a Jury of inquest was
summoned, and the Coroner proceeded to take such
teatimony as he could obtain, the substance of which
has been kindly furnished me by the editor of The
Spectator, and which I here append:

P. Wood was first sworn and examined. He knew
nothing in regard to the death of Mullens: he had seen
the deceased Saturday morning, and held some conversation with blim in regard to the girl Margaret
Leigh; Mullen had told him positively that he would
not marry her. Another witness tes ified that Mallen
had told him that he intended to marry her. Michael
McAlear, nephew of Patrick McAlear) was next examined. He had gone with the deceased Saturday
night, in compary with Thomas Homhan, to the residence of Dr. Downey; Dr. Downey had requested him
to ask Mallen to come up; he did not know for what
purpose; when McAlear entered the house, Dr., Downey, Mrs. Crickard, Miss Leigh and the little boy,
were in the front room; while he (McAlear) was patying with the little boy. Dr. Downey and Mutlen
went into the back room; in ashort time the former reentered the fruit room, took what witness supposed to
the shook from the book case, and returned to the
back

pistol.

Mesara. Cease, Risly, Smith and others were also examined, but their evidence was in most respects innaterial. Cease had put his ear to the window before the efficers entered the house, and heard a voice saying, "Tell me all about it," accompanied with a

noise resembling the flapping of a handkerelief. The only response was a grant.

The Jury brought in a verdict in accordance win the above facts, and the evidence elicited being deemed sufficient to justify the arrest of Dr. Downey, be was committed to juil about 12 o'clock Saturday sight, while still in a state of profound stupor. The witnesses were also committed.

On Sunday morning when Dr. Downey awakened from his slumber and found himself in prison, we learn that he promptly admitted that he had shot Mullens, but denied that he had done it intestionally. His statement, as reported to us, is to the following effect: That Mullens had injured the girl Margaret Leigh, and after repeated promises to marry her had failed to do so. That Mullens had come to his house on Sa'urday night, and he invited him into the back room and told him that he must marry the girl. That Mullens immediately made at him and struck him a blow, which enraged him very much, and in the reckless or dicareless use of the pitol. It was undesignedly discharged. He protests that he had no idea of killing the man. It is proper to add here that there is a elight bruise on the prisoner's forehead.

The body of the deceased was sent to Washington on Monday morning last. Upon examination, it was found that the ball had entered the chest on the left lung wounding various large blood-vessels in the neighborhood of the breast, and finally imbedded itself in the posterior part of the spinal column to the right of the meridian line, near the junction of the sixth and seventh ribs with the corresponding vertibrs, having passed through the spinal marrow in its course."

This morning, a large crowd assembled at the Mayor's office, to witness the examination, but by the advice of his counsel, Messrs. Baldwin, Bell and Michie, Downey waved all preceedings before his Houor, and was remanded for a hearing before his Houor, and was remanded for a hearing before his Houor, and was remanded for a hearing before his Houor, and was remanded for a hearing before hi

It may be well for me to mention one of the rumors afloat, which accounts for the shooting, to show what the public feeling now is. Downey, though over 50 years of age, is charged with being the seducer and destroyer of Miss Leigh, and it is urged that he expected to compel Mullens to marry her, through his influence over him as "spiritual confesser," and thus hide his own shame. Fitding that Mullens could not be driven to such a course, he became exasperated and killed him on the spot.

The friends of Downey, in reply to this charge, say it is utterly false, and reason thus: Miss Leigh had only been in his service eight weeks. If he had been her destroyer he would have known her situation, and instead of taking to his own house would have sent her off, and thus held his own secret. A man of his sense would not have trapped himself by pursuing the course he did.

As there were but the two persons in the chamber at the time of the shooting—Downey and Mullens—no living being, save Downey, can tell how it occurred, and up to this time he is in such a state of excitement that his lewyers have not yet thought it advisable to counsel with him about the sad affair. Whatever the

and up to this time he is in such a state or excisement that his lawyers have not yet thought it advisable to counsel with him about the sad affair. Whatever the result may be, he can no longer hold the position of Catholic Minister. The blood of his hands, and peace and happiness in this life have taken their everlasting

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

The thirty-first anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and the thirty-fifth of the Female branch, took place on Sunday evening at the Church of the Rev. Dr. Adams, in Madison square.

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. De Witt, President of the Society, the Rev. Dr. Adams precided on the occasion. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop.

The Treasurer's Report and the annual Report of the Female Branch of the Society were read by Mr. S. W. STEBEINS. From the former, it appeared that the recepts during the past year, with, \$582-32 on hand at the last report, amounted to \$16,439 while the amount of expenditures was \$17,403-63, leaving the Society indebted to the American Tract Society, for publications, &c., to the amount of \$964-59. The recepts and expenditures of the Female branch of the Society and expenditures of the Female branch of the Society, referred to the great loss they had sustained by the death of two of their most zealous supporters—Mrs. Banyer and Mise Ann Jay, two sisters.

The Annual Report of the City Tract Society was then read by the Rev. Isaac Orchard. After giving a detailed statement relative to the organization of the Society and the gradual extension of the sphere of its usefulness, the following statistics are given:

In the last year we have had 21 Ward missionaries, including I assistant; 3 missionaries to German residents, including I assistant; 3 missionaries to German residents, including I assistant; 3 missionaries. The average number of visitors we have gone from family to family in their respective districts, distributing treets, holding religious conversation, and in other ways endeavoring to degoed has been [,011; and the total results in different language distributed containing \$4.8317 pages; \$67 Bibles and 1,114 Testaments supplied to the destitute, on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; \$9.99 wolumes lent from Ward libraries; 2.831 children gathered into Substandal; \$24 persons hopefully converted, and \$25 conver

into other schools; 216 persons gathered into Bible-classes; 2,356 induced to attend church; 357 temperance plodges obtained; 2,250 religious meetings held; 25 back liders reclaimed; 254 persons hopefully converted, and 352 converts united with evangulical churches.

The report set forth very encouragingly the good that has been effected by the Society, for they had satisfactory evidence of 400 conversions having taken place during the past year through the influence of missionary efforts, or the tracts distributed. From the cleaning remarks of the report, we make the following extracts:

It is a lamentable fact, that into our city are imported habits of vice from almost every distant abree, and that consequently wickedness and outrage abound. Yet the case might have been far worse, if it had not been for the Christian influence that this Society has been the means of diffusing, and the attention it has awakazed to the condition of the poor. In the developments the has made, various instrumentalities for improving and elevating their condition have erigit ated; many children have been ren oved from evil influences, and provided with the means of advancing in life with honor and credit; and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which the Ward missionaries are district scretaries, assists amously thousands of families with food, fuel and clothing. Shall then the City Tract Society be permitted to languish? Shall the number of its missionaries be released and its operations contracted?

Among the thousands of children who are to be found in our streat begging peddling small wares, and in other ways seeking to obtain a few cents to assist their parents in precuring the necessaries of life, many are the children of widows who would gially send their fatheriess ones to Sabbah and day achools, where they might receive useful instruction, learn to read the sorrows of those poor widows, two Christian ladies, who were sisters, placed annually during air years, three hundred dollars each in the hands

The Key. Dr. McCLINTOCK then addressed the audience in behalf of the Society. He proceeded to show that although different sects might differ in their theological ideas all would agree in going to the Five Points and trying to effect a reformation among the denizens of that degraded section of our city; and from the inquiries he had made and investigation instituted relative to the management of this Society, he could appeal to his hearers for their assistance with the assurance that none of them could disapprove of the manner in which the money would be expended. The tracts distributed and the efforts of the missionsities were devoted to the object of doing good without any attempts to instil any particular sectarian views.

He was followed by the Rev. H. D. Ganss, who alluded to the duties of the tract distributers and missionaries employed. The harvest was pleaty, but the leborers few. Heretofore the number of distributers had averaged 1,034, while at present they number only 1,011 in the city; while the number of missionaries employed was only 21, devolving upon one individual the arduous duty of visiting the entire German population on the east side of the city.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Wetmore rose and stated that the managers of the Female branch, who had been accustomed to bold their meetings at the tooms of the American Tract Society, in Nassau street, in consequence of the difficulty of securing a large attendance there, had determined hereafter to hold monthly meetings in the Bible House building, in Fourth avenue, and invited ladies of all denominations to attend them on the second Monday of such month, and hear the reports of those engaged as distributors, and also such remarks as may there be effered in reference to the system of colporage throughout the country.

As the audience was very large indeed, every per and siele being filled to their utmost capacity, the amount collected was doubtless quite liberal.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
TUESDAY, Dec. 21.—JONAS N. PHILLIPS, President

the chair.
Resolutions.—To direct the Croton Aquedest De-